

# DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.

NUMBER 48

## Daily Democrat

### TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....3 00  
Three Months.....1 50  
One Month.....50  
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

**STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The irrepresables are particularly opposed to paying taxes to the Federal Government. They have, however, been paying taxes indirectly all the while, and have no way to escape it, unless they cease to buy foreign goods, or even domestic goods that come in competition with them.

They will not pay the tax, although the Federal Government carries our mails and protects them, and pays the expense: the cost being about double what we pay in postage. The Federal Judge, a Secessionist too, holds his court in this State; the District Attorney, Marshal, Jurors and Clerk are all paid out of the Federal Treasury. They all pocket Lincoln's gold. It is rumored that his Honor, the Judge, says there is no Government; but we have not heard that he declines to hold Court, or refuses to draw his pay.

One Secession Congressman and two Secession Senators go to Washington and draw pay out of the Treasury of the United States in all the free States.

At present, fugitive slaves are returned from the free States almost daily. To secure the interest of this State, Commissioners are appointed and paid by the United States in all the free States.

Not many years ago, Kentucky obtained out of the Federal Treasury a large amount of hard cash—over a million dollars—as a loan, as her share of the surplus revenue. She has never paid it back, principle or interest.

Receiving all these benefits from the Federal Government, in direct pecuniary outlay, it would be cool, indeed, to face about and refuse to pay a dollar of cash.

Besides, Kentucky is still a State of the Union; and, although this war originated from no fault of her's, her name is on the bond, and she cannot repudiate any more than a security can repudiate his liability.

Those who hold the right of Secession have no available plea. Kentucky has not seceded from the Union; does not intend to secede. She professes to obey the obligations of the Constitution, and, therefore, can't refuse to pay the tax.

Steadily have a majority declared against Secession and revolution; we take it, they will not stultify themselves by resisting a plain constitutional law.

The Peace party have some comical propositions by way of keeping the peace. We must remove Camp Robinson. They want the Governor instantly to remove it, by force if need be. Of course they know this would involve us in war at once. They want the Confederates to remain at Columbus; but they would vote at once to expel the Federal troops from Paducah. In short, they are eager for war with the Federal Government; no matter what calamities it may bring on the State; but they can't bear to hear of an expulsion of the Confederates, although they have insolently invaded our soil, after a promise made a few days before by the President not to interfere with the neutrality of Kentucky.

They want war with one side, and peace with the other; and they want war with that side at which we are most exposed.

At the start of these troubles, they were eager to join in the rebellion by direct Secession, which would have placed Kentucky in the worst position possible. Virginia made herself the theater of the war, and thereby brought on herself a deluge of calamities; but Kentucky would have been even worse off than Virginia.

Such are the projects of the Peace party. Any pretext will do for war, with the Federal troops, whatever losses or sufferings it may impose on Kentucky; but no indignities or insults from the Confederates disturbs their equanimity.

The proclamation of General Polk, in another column, had, at the head of it, "proclamation of General Polk and the corporate authorities of Columbus, Kentucky," but as it was signed only by General Polk, and as we do not recognize the right of "corporate authorities" to secede from the State, we publish it without the heading.

Tennessee sends her soldiers on to our soil, and as an apology, tells us that it is a military necessity. When Kentucky adopted her neutrality she did not consider it subject to the "military necessities" of Tennessee, and will not allow them to remain. It is a "military necessity" to Kentucky to drive them off, and unless we are much mistaken, she will do it very speedily.

General Anderson is now in the city, stopping at the Louisville Hotel, where scores and hundreds of our citizens called to see him.

The Louisville Courier, in reckless mendacity and unscrupulousness, excels anything we have ever read. It huddles into its columns, utterly regardless of the truth, all sorts of statements calculated to mislead and deceive or inflame. Its object yesterday was to palliate or excuse the insulting invasion of this State by Tennessee. It publishes the following from the Frankfort Yeoman:

**THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.**—We have already published the fact of the seizure of Paducah by Federal forces. This has been very naturally followed by an invasion from the Confederate forces. Columbus has been seized by the latter.

The editor of the Yeoman knew this was false. He had published the correspondence between General Grant and Gov. Magoffin, and between the latter and the Governor of Tennessee, in which it was confessed that Columbus and Hickman were seized two or three days before the movement to Paducah, which was only made to prevent that point falling into the hands of the Confederates. Notwithstanding this well-known fact, notwithstanding the official information was published in the Courier, the editor has the effrontery to introduce the Yeoman's false statement, with this comment:

The following important information is from the Frankfort Yeoman of Monday.

What argument can be made with such men? How can any argument be made when such deliberate and notorious false statements are made to induce the unwary to believe that Kentucky was not insultingly invaded by Tennessee; and what can be thought of a Kentuckian who justifies and excuses that invasion? This is only one specimen; we can easily find more in the same paper of the same date. It proceeds to excuse Gen. Polk, who has confessedly disobeyed the orders of Davis and the request of Harris, on the plea that it was the intention of the Federal Government to seize Columbus and Hickman, and that he had only anticipated them. The Courier says:

Yesterday we learn Major General Polk, commander of the Confederate forces on the Mississippi, informed Governor Magoffin by telegraph of his occupation of Hickman and Columbus, and the reasons for a step so grave and momentous.

He says his movement was based on reliable information received by him that the Federal forces were preparing to at once take possession of these important strategic points.

This is a flat denial of the statement from the Yeoman, which the Courier indorsed in the same issue. Here it is admitted that the Confederates first seized Hickman and Columbus, and the act is excused.

The Courier then goes on to excuse the Tennesseans, and to urge that the statement that the Federal forces were about to seize those points was true. Where does the Courier find the statement of General Polk that the movement was based on reliable information? We have the report of the Commissioners from Tennessee, published in the Courier, giving the only excuse. The report says: "The undersigned yesterday received a verbal message, through a messenger from Governor Harris. The message was, that he, Governor Harris, had, by telegraphic dispatch, requested General Polk to withdraw the Confederate troops from Kentucky, and that General Polk had declined to do so; that Governor Harris then telegraphed to Secretary Walker, at Richmond, requesting that General Polk be ordered to withdraw his troops from Kentucky, and that such order was issued from the War Department of the Confederacy; that General Polk replied to the War Department that the retention of the post was a military necessity, and that the retiring from it would be attended by the loss of many lives. This embraces the message received."

This is the only information published in the Courier. None of the papers have received any more information; none of the Frankfort correspondents remit any such rumor which the Courier states as a fact, upon which to base its leader of yesterday. The information appears to be made of whole cloth. General Polk, it will be seen, claims to have seized it as a military necessity, and not on account of information that it was in danger. It is not in danger, and never has been. The object was to precipitate Kentucky, as they did Missouri, and the military necessity is, that Columbus and Hickman, are the most important strategic points in an attack on Cairo. Let them seize Paducah, and Cairo would be between two fires. Bird's Point, Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, are absolutely essential to the reduction of Cairo, and that is the military necessity.

As a military point also, for the invasion by Tennessee, it is important. They obtain three important cities at once, and are prepared to overcome the whole First District. The next move will be from Camp Boone to Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Muldrough's Hill, and Louisville. Then Albany, Ky., up through Danville and Lexington, as another "military necessity." Finally, the State will be wholly overrun, and subjugated, not from any wish to violate Kentucky neutrality, but as a "military necessity." These professions of a desire for peace with Kentucky, accompanied by continued aggressions from Tennessee, on one shallow pretense or another, are past all endurance. The humbug of peace commissioners is getting stale. The terms of peace are the withdrawal of her forces from this

Another point, completely overthrowing the Courier's "reliable information" about the intention of the Federal troops to invade the State, is Gen. Grant's proclamation, which, after recapitulating the attack on Kentucky, says:

Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, and maintain the authority of your Government, and protect the rights of loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General Commanding.

Here is a positive statement that he only came to defend them against the Confederates, and a promise to withdraw when they are expelled and law established. The Courier published this in its paper, and cannot pretend to be ignorant. If General Grant had intended to seize these points first, he would not wish to withdraw as soon as the rebels were expelled.

These misstatements we have noticed are so characteristic of others of Secession that we have not often stopped to notice them. When men once turn against their country, all the foundations of virtue seem to be destroyed, and the lesser crimes of falsehood and theft follow naturally in their train.

In another article we expressed the opinion that the statement in the Courier, that the Reverend Major General Leonidas Polk, LL.D., had written to excuse his occupation of Columbus and Hickman, on the ground that it was threatened by the Federal troops, was made "of whole cloth." We publish below the statement of the Reverend Priest in jack boots, showing that the falsehood did not originate with the Courier, but with him, and we hereby apologize to the Courier. That paper has enough of those sins of its own to answer for, without any additional being heaped upon it. In the first place, no man of sense believes the statement, because Cairo is more open to attack just now than Memphis, and the plea that a city in Kentucky was about to be taken, is no excuse whatever for the invasion of the State. Major General Polk, if he seriously believed the State was in danger of invasion, could have done as Gen. Grant did—telegraph to the authorities; but this priestly warrior, this unsupplied soldier, was too thirsty for invasion and blood, and so he sends his army into a neutral State.

Moreover, this shows how false were the statements of President Davis and Governor Harris. The ink is not dry on the paper in which they pledged themselves to respect the position of Kentucky before, in violation of that pledge, a Major General of Tennessee sent forces, with the approval of Davis, to invade Kentucky.

This news comes to Frankfort while a delegation from Tennessee are in that city proclaiming peace. It would scarcely be considered unfair to seize them as hostages until the withdrawal of the Confederate forces.

Major General Polk is here to dictate terms. If Kentucky will force the others to withdraw, he who made the first invasion will simultaneously withdraw his men. It is not his affair. Kentucky has been in the habit of deciding such questions for herself, and the first thing the Polk soldier priest has to do, is to take his men from the State. He made the first invasion, and should be compelled to make the first retreat. After that there will be little trouble with the United States forces. They will leave at once. We can be excused if we doubt whether General Polk would withdraw, as he has pledged himself. Tennessee and the Confederate President have already made a dozen such pledges, which were as quickly broken. If we do not drive them out, or if we send away the United States forces, to judge from their past action, they would not stop till they had joined the invading force from Camp Boone at Louisville.

**UNITED STATES COURT, AT COVINGTON, KY.**—The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday contains the following: "The September term of this Court commenced yesterday. This Court is no longer presided over by Thomas B. Munroe, that gentleman's secession sentiments having caused his removal. In his place we have the Hon. John Catron, as well known for his decided Union sentiments, as his predecessor was for the reverse. Other gentlemen, connected with this Court, will, in due course of time, be superseded by those whose sympathies are not with traitors. The only business transacted yesterday, was the hearing of motions, after which the Court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning."

Many complaints are made of thefts committed in the lower portion of the city, particularly in the neighborhood of Green, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Houses are entered, and valuables of any and all descriptions stolen. The police should break up this business.

A recent fire in Lexington, Mo., consumed ten or twelve houses. It was the work of an incendiary.

The body of Capt. Carey Gratz, who was killed in the battle near Springfield, reached St. Louis on Sunday.

A fine shower yesterday laid the dust and the military ardor of several companies on drill.

The Delph Guards were presented with a beautiful flag at the Mass.

The Courier recommends the Legislature to "demand" that the forces of both the United States and the Confederate Government withdraw, and, if either refuses, to turn the whole power of the State against them, and thinks it the most feasible way of making peace. We applaud the Courier's suggestion to the echo, that hearing shall applaud again. As to the United States force, we have Gen. Grant's proclamation stating that he will withdraw when the enemy does; that he retains his position only temporarily, to maintain the integrity of the State. How is it with Gen. Polk? We have already asked his withdrawal, through Gov. Harris and President Davis, and what is the reply? an insulting refusal; a contempt for Kentucky, and the affirmation that he holds those points, notwithstanding our request, as a military necessity. We join hands with the Courier that the foul invader should be expelled, and we urge the Courier to come out manfully in favor of it; to call for "fifty thousand men" to drive the organized mob from our soil; to use our own force and the United States forces, if necessary, to accomplish that object.

We have been throwing grass at Tennessee long enough. It is high time to try what virtue there is in stones. It is time that the dignity of the State should be maintained, and insults to her resented. It is time that the sickening cant of "sister State" should cease, when the sister State does nothing but heap outrage after outrage upon us. The people of Tennessee may be, and doubtless are, warm friends of Kentucky, but the army and the leaders are the bitterest enemies we have. Let us drive them from the State, and if we catch them burning bridges and destroying the lives of women and children, as they did in Missonri, hang the scoundrels on the nearest tree. Let it be understood, by words and acts, that we will no longer endure such wrongs, and they will cease. If we do not resent them, we will be despised.

We cannot read the bold and startling insolence of Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Tennessee, without the deepest indignation. He dares to propose to the Legislature of Kentucky that he will withdraw his forces from this State, provided there are no Union troops assembled within her boundaries. This insolent priest graciously informs us that unless we discontinue our camp and disarm Union men he will not withdraw his forces. If the Union men disarm themselves, and, per consequence, arm Secession in Kentucky, and at the same time forbid the United States Government from interfering for the protection of Union men, Major General Polk will graciously withdraw his forces. If there is a Kentuckian who is so contemptible as to yield to such a demand, he ought to expatriate himself.

Major General Polk must distinctly understand that we are not to be dictated to; that Kentucky gives the law in Kentucky; and that he and his forces must at once quit the State. It should be the ultimatum. It should be done without hesitation. The demand should be made at once. If we had the troops in the field no demand should be made. He should be driven out without a word. His letter is a declaration of war on Kentucky, and should be received as such. If he refuses to obey, let Eastern Kentucky with her powerful forces march at once into Eastern Tennessee. Let us make Tennessee, and not Kentucky, the battleground.

We call attention to the different calls for companies in our paper. The time has come. Our soil is invaded, our State disgraced, and the only way to command respect is by the strong arm. Do not be misled by proclamations of the enemy; who ever heard of an enemy coming into the country without false promises on his lips. Gen. Polk sends a military force into Kentucky, and offers a false and improbable excuse for it. He comes to make war upon our people, and to execute summarily all who do not submit to the military despotism of Tennessee. Let us show these traitors, whom we, by our neutrality, have protected from invasion, that to insult Kentucky is an unpardonable offense. Let us drop past political differences, and demand the breaking up of hostile camps on our line in Tennessee and the seizure and murder of Kentucky citizens. Let us drive this pestilent and freshly-breeched priest, Major General Polk, from our soil. Rally, Kentuckians, to the flag! It is no time to hesitate. Let the Union man, the Southern Rights man, the peace party, and all join shoulder to shoulder in this fight. When the war is over, we can easily renew past discussion—can determine whether to remain in or go out of the Union. The question now is to resist invasion.

The "Hartford Convention" of Kentucky, that has been burning blue lights all along the Tennessee line, met in Frankfort yesterday. We suppose they invited Tennessee into the State, or if not, justified the invasion of the State, just as a like convention did on the Atlantic coast, in 1812. There are few, if any, of them, who would not rather see the State invaded and the principal cities sacked, than to be deprived

**Gen. Beauregard's Report.**  
This report is very elaborate. It would occupy about five columns of our paper. Most of it is occupied with details and personal matters, not of general interest to our readers. We make a few extracts. The following passage occurs just after the preliminaries:

**OPPORTUNE INFORMATION.—DECEPTION.**  
Opportune information of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas, my advanced brigades, on the night of the 16th of July, were made aware from these headquarters of the impending movement, and in exact accordance with my instructions, a copy of which is appended, marked "A," their withdrawal within the lines of Bull's Run was effected with complete success during the day and night of the 17th ult., in face of and in immediate proximity to a largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed effort to cut off the retreat of Bonham's brigade—first at Germantown, and subsequently at Centerville, whence he withdrew by my direction, after midnight, without collision, although enveloped on three sides by their lines. This movement had the intended effect of deceiving the enemy as to my ulterior purposes, and led him to anticipate an unresisted passage to Bull's Run.

**THE BULL'S RUN COUNTRY.**  
Of the topographical features of the country thus occupied, it must suffice to say that Bull's Run is a small stream, running, in this locality, nearly from West to East, to its confluence with the Occoquan river, about twelve miles from the Potomac, and draining a considerable scope of country, from its source in Bull's Run Mountain, to a short distance of the Potomac at Occoquan. At this season, habitually low and sluggish, it is, however, rapidly and frequently swollen by the summer rains until unfordable. The banks for the most part are rocky and steep, but about in long-fused fords. The country on either side much broken, and thickly wooded, becomes gently rolling and open as it recedes from the stream. On the northern side the ground is much the highest, and commands the other bank completely. Roads traverse and intersect the country in almost every direction. Finally, at Mitchell's Ford, the stream is about equi-distant between Centerville and Manassas, some six miles apart.

**NO RIFLE FIRMS.**  
As a part of the history of this engagement, I desire to place on record, that on the 18th of July not one yard of entrenchment nor one rifle pit sheltered the men at Black-burn's Ford—who, officers and men, with rare exceptions—were on that day for the first time under fire, and who, taking and maintaining every position ordered, cannot be too much commended for their soldierly behavior.

**AN ESTABLISHED LINE OF BATTLE.**  
It is proper here to state, that while from the outset it had been determined, on the approach of the enemy in force, to fall back and fight him at Bull's Run, yet the position occupied by Gen. Ewell's brigade, if necessary, could have been maintained against a largely superior force. This was especially the case with the Fifth Alabama Volunteers, Col. Rodde, which that excellent officer had made capable of a resolute, protracted defense against heavy odds. Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th ult., when the enemy appeared before that position, they were checked and held at bay, with some confessed loss, in a skirmish in advance of the works, in which Major Morgan and Captain Shelly, Fifth Regiment Alabama Volunteers, acted with intelligent gallantry, and the post was only abandoned under general, but specific, imperative orders, in conformity with a long conceived, established plan of action and battle.

**WHY THE REPORT HAS BEEN RETAINED.**  
The rendition of this report, it is proper to say in conclusion, has been unavoidably delayed by the constantly engrossing administrative duties of the commander of an army corps composed wholly of volunteers—duties vitally essential to its well-being and future efficiency, and which I could not set aside or postpone on any account.

**Mr. Whitaker's Resolutions.**  
Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so-called Southern Confederacy forces. This has been done without cause; therefore—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor is requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States be invoked to give aid and assistance—that protection to invasion which is granted to each one of the States by the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That General Robert Anderson be, and he is hereby, requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defense, by the remembrances of the past, and by the hopes of future national existence, to assist in the repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

While we do not wish any unnecessary and precipitate steps to be taken, we think the violation of Kentucky neutrality demands peremptory repentance, and without commenting on the first resolution, we insist that the last should actuate all Kentuckians, and General Robert Anderson would be our best commander of Kentucky troops. If it is necessary to call in the United States forces, on account of the defenseless position of the State, we hope to receive them in full force.

**SHOWING HER COLORS.**—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following:

A squad of Indiana volunteers, on scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin on the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her, "Well, old lady, are you secesh?" "No," was her answer. "Are you Union?" "No."

A message from the Governor received by Mr. J. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary of State, which is as follows:  
**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1861.**  
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received the following dispatch by telegraph from General Leonidas Polk, which I deem proper to lay before you.

COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 9th, 1861.  
Gov. B. MAGOFFIN: A military necessity having required me to occupy this town, I have taken possession of it by the force under my command. The circumstances leading to this act were reported promptly to the President of the Confederate States. His reply, was the necessity justified action. A copy of my proclamation I have the honor to transmit you by mail.

Respectfully,  
LEONIDAS POLK, Major General Commanding.

COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 9, 1861.

Gov. B. Magoffin, Frankfort, Ky.:

I should have dispatched you immediately as the troops under my command took possession of this position, (the very first I addressed to the people here,) but as duties since that time have so pressed at that I have but now the first leisure time to communicate with you. It will be sufficient to inform you, which my short address here will do, that I had information, on which could rely, that the Federal forces intended and were preparing to seize Columbus. I need not describe the danger resulting to West Tennessee from such success, and my responsibility could not permit them quietly to take the command, entrusted to me, of so important a position. In evidence of the information I possessed, I will state, as the Confederate forces occupied this place, the Federal troops were formed in formidable numbers in position upon the opposite bank, with their cannon turned upon Columbus; the citizens of the town had fled with terror, and not a word of assurance of safety or protection had been addressed to them.

Since I have taken possession of this place, I have been informed by highly responsible citizens of your State that certain representatives of the Federal Government are setting up complaints of my act of occupying it, and are making it a pretense for seizing other positions. Upon this course of proceeding I have no comment to make; but I am prepared to say that I will agree to withdraw the Confederate troops from Kentucky provided they will agree that the troops of the Federal Government be withdrawn simultaneously with a guarantee which I will give reciprocally for the Confederate Government, that the Federals shall not be allowed to enter or occupy any point of Kentucky in the future.

I have the honor to be your o'b't serv't,  
Respectfully,  
LEONIDAS POLK, Major General Commanding.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. POLK.

The Federal Government having in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky disregarded their neutrality by establishing camps and depots of armies, and organizing military companies within their territory, and by constructing a military work on the Missouri shore, immediately opposite, and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity worth the defense of the territory of the Confederate States, that the Confederate forces occupy Columbus in advance. The Major General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to risk the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision, he has thrown a sufficient force into the town, and ordered fortifying it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion they assure them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet, the protection of their property with their personal and corporate rights.

Dated, Columbus, the fourth (4th) day of September, 1861.

LEONIDAS POLK.

The message and dispatches were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Knights of the Golden Circle are about used up in Kentucky and throughout the South generally. Read the following, and see what they think of the Great Mogul of the order:

K. O. C.—A HUMBUG AND A SWINDLE.

To the Editors of the Nashville Union and American:

There was a man came through Columbus a few weeks since, purporting to be from Clarksville, Tennessee, and passing himself under the name of Gen. George Bickley, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle. His business was the establishing of castles of the same. Some thirteen of our most respectable citizens joined, and were all pleased with the order. It was, however, whispered about that General Bickley was a swindler; we thereupon called a meeting and determined to investigate the matter. I thereupon addressed letters to New Orleans, Charleston, Montgomery, and Atlanta, and the answers to them have satisfied me that he is a base impostor. As such he had been published in New Orleans and in Georgia.

I write this that the citizens of the Southern States may be placed upon their guard, and respectfully request all Southern papers to copy the same.

Yours, respectfully,  
W. J. ANDREWS.

**COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.**—The following, between the editors of the Memphis Argus and the Cincinnati Commercial, speak for themselves:

When we get to Cincinnati, it is the intention of the Appeal to issue its extra edition from the Commercial office, while the Argus will make its appearance from that of the Gazette. Nor do we think the fifty thousand men to be drafted in Ohio, at the request of that city's council, will at all object to reading truth, were it only as a variety.—*Memphis Argus.*

You were here for a time, and stole the funds of a charitable association. If you are ever found here again, you will be sent back to Sing Sing State's Prison, where you came from.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

It is said that Gen. McClellan is so well assured of the entire safety of the



## Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.Office—East side Third Street, between  
Market and Jefferson.

## Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest time, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

## To Members of the Legislature.

Those who wish the Democrat sent during the session of the Legislature, will please call upon Col. B. R. Bolling, at the office of the Court of Appeals, or forward by mail to or address at Louisville. Terms, 50 cents per month, or \$5 per annum.

POLICE COURT—Tuesday, Sept. 10.—John McGuire, Ellen O'Connor and Mrs. Gwin, drunk and disorderly conduct; each held in \$200 for two months.

Peter Moore, disorderly conduct; sent to jail one hour for disorderly conduct.

Commonwealth by Sarah Ford, f. w. c. ve. Wm. Sweet, peace warrant; discharged at defendant's cost.

Commonwealth by Sarah Burns vs. Chas. Miller, peace warrant; \$100 to answer, and \$200 for six months.

Commonwealth by M. G. Smith vs. Louisa Scott, peace warrant; continued until tomorrow.

Commonwealth by Amelia Barbee vs. Jacob Smith and wife; continued until tomorrow.

Commonwealth by Eva Doctorman vs. Peter Doctorman, peace warrant; own bond in \$100.

FIRE.—About two o'clock this morning, says the New Albany Ledger, a fire broke out in the frame cabinet shop of A. Hans, on Upper Third street, between Main and the river. The entire building was consumed, together with the adjoining one, also belonging to Mr. H. The fire then extended to the residence of Mr. Fetsch, and nearly consumed it before the flames were subdued by our firemen. Mr. Hans had an insurance in the German Mutual Insurance Company for \$800 upon the building. The total loss was somewhere between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

We call attention to the military notice of Captain W. B. Hegan and Lieutenant W. W. Woodruff, calling for men to form a company to join Colonel Pope's regiment. Captain Hegan was First Lieutenant of the Crittenden Zouaves, and has had long experience both in the State Guard and the Home Guard, and will make an excellent officer. Lieutenant Woodruff is also an experienced officer. Persons joining could feel what is always desirable, that they were under experienced and clever officers.

VALUABLE HAUL OF CONTRABAND.—The Custom House officers made several good hauls, yesterday, of prohibited articles, destined for Secession. Among them were eight very large trunks, filled with military clothing, nineteen kegs of powder, and two horses and a wagon. The brown "contraband" who was noting as Generalissimo of this important train, belonged to a lady of this city, who was ignorant of the work in which her servant was engaged. He was therefore released.

Messrs. L. Kahn & Co. will, in addition to the goods authorized for sale this morning, sell an invoice of all-wool dannel, spool thread, six cases, 5-4 bleached domestics, &c., &c. We would advise our city and country dealers to attend this sale, as there never was offered, this season, a better selected stock of goods, and they are bound to be sold, without reserve. For particulars see advertisement.

ARRESTED ON A FELONY WARRANT.—Lewis Schnitz, who has been an employee at the Custom-house, but recently discharged, was arrested and lodged in jail last night on a felony warrant. It appears he came in possession of eleven hundred dollars worth of goods which he promised to ship for a man, but never done it. Hence, the warrant was issued.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We invite the attention of our readers to the cars in another column of Mark & Downs, dry goods merchants on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. They are selling their fancy dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Now is your time to lay in your fall and winter clothing, while you can get them at prices to suit yourselves.

Any one wishing a good middle-aged servant, without incumbrance, who can cook, wash, and iron, and is in every way capable, can procure the same either by the month or for the balance of the year, by application on Third street, immediately opposite Guthrie street. se10 d3

Go to Thompson & Elrod's gallery, on Market street, between Third and Fourth, and get the finest photographs and ambrotypes of all the military men—Davis, Beauregard, Lee, McClellan, Scott, Lyon, and Seigel.

See notice of brick cottage on Third street for rent.

## LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
FRANKFORT, Sept. 10, 1861.

MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES &amp; CO.:

Gentlemen: Of all the days in the year whereon the seekers of their rights might have chosen to report one unto another of their success that day, the 10th day of September was chosen. As is well known to you I started from my quiet den this morning, my sunny little retreat, where, since I was immolated, I had chosen to remain, in sweet ignorance of the State and her politics, for Frankfort.

On the train were many gentlemen, occupied with the landable intention of seeking for their rights. But of that, I read a receipt in some of the exchanges to make secessionists; if the appearance of the gentlemen on the train may be taken as any specimen I would suggest to the prescription—add not less than three nor more than eighteen hairs on the upper lip and as many on the lower.

On my way up here, the other side of Lagrange, we were saluted by a secession or Southern Confederacy flag flying at the gate, and a peace flag waving at the front door—I suppose typical of the present political troubles. At the front gate of these political troubles, they waved the war flag; but since the Union party have driven them back, they raise the peace flag, and expect under that to gain some advantage over the Union men, whereby they may again be justifiable in flaunting in our faces their treasonable designs.

Well, the Convention met, and what of it? They have met, they have appointed Presidents and Vices, whereof they had sufficient, elected Secretary, and before my letter is concluded, will, in all probability, have adjourned. Enclosed I send you a list of their officers, and am in hopes I can send you a copy of their resolutions.

Mr. Hogan, or Hoaglin, of Grant, a gentleman prone to loud talking and vehement expletives, made a speech. He cheered the faithful, and they were pleased. He told them what kind of a man he was, whereas they applauded; hoped he wouldn't transgress, and quit.

Mr. H. appears to be a very clever gentleman, rather addicted to prejudices, both politically and otherwise. On the right side he could make a strong stump speech; but, being wrong, attempts by strong prayers, such as "before God Almighty," &c., to make up for weakness of argument.

Thos. F. Marshall made a speech, the same Thomas we used to know—that is, in person, but not the same in that talent of which even his political adversaries were wont to feel proud. In fact, strange as it may appear (and I was wont to almost worship his eloquent powers), his speech was not only flat and stale, but abounding in platitudes and repetition, which was not his custom.

The action of the convention reminds me very much of a game I heard of, and have seen played. I believe they call it "Grandmother Grimpy." You are supposed to be doing some kind of work; you present your task to grandmother, saying: "Grandmother Grimpy, can I go out and play?" She hits your work. If you can't hold it in your hands you are ordered back to work; if you can, your request is granted. The Southern Rights peace chameleon parry hold their convention; they appoint a Grandmother Grimpy; they present resolutions, in which they embody the researches they have made for their rights. As they have found nothing yet to suit the grandmother, who may be J. C. B., our Governor or our ex-Governor, they will, in all likelihood, be put to work again.

The Senate did nothing, which, by reading the report of the Southern Rights Convention, you will see they did the same thing. I have not had time to raise a list. Thos. Harris, of Bourbon, is Chairman. I understand the resolutions are intensely right-seekers. Yours, &c.

The Courier, of yesterday morning, has an account of the assassination of Chas. O. Little, by Confederates, which it professes to believe authentic. After accusing the young man of crimes too shocking to be believed, and of which every one in Kentucky who knew him knows he was not guilty, the Courier proceeds to say that he was a "Southern Rights man," as if his being murdered was sufficiently excused by his having the same opinions as his murderers. The Courier's article defends his murderers and attacks him; accusing him of crimes of which he could not be guilty. The facts simply are, that he was a Kentuckian, he was insulted by a blackguard, assisted by a mob, and attacked, and he shot and killed his insult.

A mob gathered and seized him, and were going to hang him, when he was shot by one of the brothers of his first insult. Of course it is to be expected that if a Kentuckian is murdered by a Southern mob, the Courier would justify it. We knew Mr. Little, and the charges of the Courier are wholly unfounded.

Papers found at Cape Hatteras, after the taking of the fort, furnished to the officers there by the traitor Consul at Rio Janeiro, show a list of vessels to arrive during this month, with an aggregate of 97,871 bags of coffee. He gave the names of the vessels, and to which ports each was bound; he also furnished the names of other vessels loading and about to load for this country.

General Polk says: "It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is agreeable to the people of Columbus," &c. If such a justification is sufficient for the invasion of a State by a hostile force, how would it sound to invade East Tennessee by Kentucky, because "It is gratifying to know that the presence of Kentucky troops would be agreeable to the citizens of that section of Tennessee?"

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Ben. McCulloch was wounded on the knee at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and that he has since walked with a cane.

Col. Wm. H. Terrill, formerly of the Lafayette Journal, has been appointed a Paymaster in the army.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10, 1861.  
IN SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock. No minister was present to open the Senate with prayer.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

REPORT OF MILITARY BOARD.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the report of the Military Board, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gillis reported several bills, and a resolution correctly enrolled, which were then signed by the Speaker and sent to the Governor for his approval and signature.

Mr. Pennebaker presented the memorial of S. S. Lyon. Ordered to be printed and referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Irvine—A bill to charter the town of Briensburg, in Marshall county. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Speed—A bill to charter the Home Insurance Company of Louisville. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

And then the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at ten o'clock.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to give the use of their hall to the Southern Rights Convention, which met to-day.

THE Loyal Men of Springfield and their Families.—There are in this city and at Rolla more than one thousand of the loyal people who were driven from the southwest by McCulloch and his thieving gang. Many of them have exhausted their slender means in order to live, and are now in a state of destitution. Those who have been accustomed to live in affluence are now reduced to comparative beggary. Those of them who brought their families to Rolla suffered from want of provisions and their case needs immediate attention.

Accounts which reach us from Springfield state that the rebels have taken everything eatable, drinkable, or portable. Their clothing, provisions, carpets and valuables have been unceremoniously appropriated. The wives and families left behind are on the point of starvation, being reduced to the necessity of picking up the refuse of the soldiers or ask alms of the secessionists, whose jeers and taunts are more intolerable than the destitution.

These citizens cannot return without fear of being outraged; their feelings in regard to their families are becoming intolerable. If these people cannot be returned to their homes with a victorious and efficient army, cannot some means of relief be extended to them at once? We trust the authorities in their multitude of duties will not let this matter escape their attention.—St. Louis Democrat, 9th.

G. W. BRIDGES, of TENNESSEE.—All the rumors and statements recently put out impeaching the loyalty of this gallant champion of the Union, are destitute of truth. He is not raising a regiment for the Confederate service, but is still, and will be to the last moment, firm and active in the cause of the Union. An honorable and intelligent gentleman, who has seen and conversed with Mr. Bridges within three or four days past, gives us the assurance of his entire loyalty, and authorizes the above correction of the groundless rumors which have been circulated to the prejudice of one of the noblest Union men in the nation.—Frankfort Com., 10th.

The St. Louis Democrat says there are in that city and at Rolla upwards of one thousand loyal citizens, who have been driven out of Southwestern Missouri by McCulloch. Many of these are in very destitute circumstances. Some of them have left their families at home, who are on the point of starvation, and at the same time liable to every species of outrage.

Thos. Francis Meagher has written a letter refusing to accept the Colonely of the New York Sixty-Ninth Volunteers. He acquiesced in the use of his name for the purpose of completing the organization of the regiment. He modestly prefers a position in which he conceives he can more certainly be of genuine service to his country.

Captain Martin, of New Albany, and Captain Poindester, of Jeffersonville, Ind., have joined their companies at Camp Noble. Captain Poindester retains command, with Captain Martin as First Lieutenant, A. J. Howard, of Jeffersonville, Second Lieutenant, and W. H. Daniel, of the former place, as Orderly Sergeant.

A very prominent reverend gentleman of the Presbyterian Church, of some reputation in Kentucky, and who has been bitterly ultra in politics, is, we are credibly informed, a native of Ireland, and educated in the North. Of course, like most of those educated in the North, he is bitterly "in favor of his rights."

The Cincinnati Enquirer reports the seizure of ninety reams of printing paper at that place, on Monday, marked for Walter N. Haldeman, Courier office, Louisville, Ky., and en route from Wheeling, Va. The paper will be held subject to orders from the Department at Washington.

Thos. B. Lincoln, Jesse D. Bright's man, had a further hearing in Cincinnati on Monday. The judge has not yet delivered his opinion in the case.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A COMPANY of Infantry, to be mastered into the service of the United States, and to compose a part of the regiment now being raised by Col. Pope. The company is to be composed of from 80 to 100 men. Those who desire to unite with us can apply at headquarters, on the West side of Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson.

FALL STYLE FOR 1861.

WE WILL INTRODUCE OUR FALL STYLE of DRESS HATS, ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 11th inst. Also, Fall styles of COATS, and MEN'S NEW FINE SUIT HATS.

For Sale.

A DRUG STORE IN THE CITY OF NEW Albany, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. E. W. Welch, with all its fixtures and furniture, part or whole, a bargain will be given. Inquire of J. C. WELMAN, Louisville, Ky.

MOLASSES.—100 lbs prime Plantation Molasses; 50 lbs A. & S. Molasses; In store and for sale by ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE;"

and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most economical, as a few drops of Soup, Gravy, or any other liquid, will give it a rich, savory, and delicious flavor, and impart an exquisite taste, which is highly esteemed in all the most refined palates.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table, a bottle of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the genuine, of a respectable grocer or dealer, and compare it with the cheap imitations, which are everywhere to be seen.

For Sale by Grocers and Fruitellers everywhere.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union Square and Fourteenth Street, New York.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

A Stock always in Store.—Also orders received for direct shipments from England.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Is one of the greatest strengthening preparations extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs.

For Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, purifies, and replenishes the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by the irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most sceptical.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

TENDER OF THANKS.

THE MANAGERS, IN BEHALF OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, beg to express their sincere thanks to Dr. J. C. METCALFE, for the most valuable and timely donation of a large quantity of medical supplies, which have been so graciously placed at the disposal of the Hospital.

THE MANAGERS.

20 BUGLERS WANTED.

FOR THE UNITED STATES SERVICE, TO SERVE THREE YEARS. Pay \$22 per month. Inquire of CAPT. D. B. HOLT, at Camp Jo. Holt.

For Rent.

A BRICK HOUSE ON THIRD STREET, NEAR the Postoffice, between Green and Walnut, containing six rooms, with double front in rear, smoke house, cistern, &c. Apply to J. E. ALFORD, at No. 210 Market street, north side.

G. F. DOWNS.

DRY GOODS!

HAVING DETERMINED TO MAKE A CHANGE in our business on or before the first day of January next, we will offer from this day, our large and well selected stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Many articles will be sold far below the cost of importation.

MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

SPOOL COTTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH the best quality of SEWING SILK AND SPOOL COTTON, in quantities to suit purchasers, as low as can be furnished in this market.

W. M. SHERMAN & CO., No. 112 Main st.

RALLY, Young Men of Kentucky!

ANDERSON RIFLES!

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A COMPANY of Infantry, to be mastered into the service of the United States, to be called the AN. RIFLES. The company will be composed of from 80 to 100 men. Those who desire to unite with us can apply at headquarters, on the West side of Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. W. HUGHES,

BEING SOLE AGENT FOR SEVERAL OF THE best PITTSBURGH AND PENNSYLVANIA COALS, and having devoted his exclusive attention during the past twenty years to the COAL BUSINESS, feels himself justified in offering to the public, coal of the best quality, by the barrel or boat load, or by retail, at unusually low prices to suit the times, at his office, No. 100 Fourth street, between Main and Water, east side. He buys and sells exclusively FOR CASH, and guarantees that all customers good weight, as his bill is all weighed by a sworn City Inspector.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO MAKE shipments of coal will receive any attention at the Surveyor's office unless the accompanying bills or invoices be extended and the aggregate amount shown by footing up, nor unless the bills and invoices be given.

CHAS. B. COITON, Surveyor, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

N. W. HUGHES,

LESSONS IN SINGING.

H. G. S. WHIPPLE.

WILL RESUME HIS LESSONS IN SINGING EARLY in September. A limited number of pupils in DRAWING AND PAINTING will also be received.

PEACHES.

75,000 PEACH TREES OF FINE GROWTH, one year from bud, embracing the best market varieties. Stock of Apples, Peas and other garden and field crops, large and small, well grown. Grapes, including the new sorts, and all the small fruits.

## Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sundays) 8:00 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily) 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express 4:30 A. M.

Reaching Louisville 8:15 A. M.

Chicago Mail 7:45 P. M.

Reaching Louisville 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express 7:30 P. M.

Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M. Railroad) East and West 11:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1 6:00 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2 2:30 P. M.

Accommodation Train 6:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Nashville and Memphis Train (daily) 9:00 A. M.

Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted) 7:00 A. M.

Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted) 5:00 P. M.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making fine KENTUCKY JEANS (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Native Wool.

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR (LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR)

DEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS that customers generally that her stock this season is more complete than ever before, and, having been selected by herself personally, during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is enabled to offer her goods at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs; Paris-made Bonnets, Headbands, Flowers, Ribbons and Trimmings.

Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the

Strict and Punctual Execution

of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants confiding their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

Removal.

G. J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth to Fourth street, in a National Hotel building, and will continue to operate the Lottery, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

STOLEN.

FROM THE FARM OF P. C. BARBOUR, IN OLD camp county, on Saturday night, August 10, 1861, a pair of horses, about 10 years old; very fat; has a white tail; rather low carriage; newly shod all round. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said horses, and \$10 for the apprehension of the thief.

S. BARKER. J. R. MIDDLETON.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 CASES OF

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

WHICH WE WILL OFFER

On Monday, September 9,

At Very Low Prices for Cash.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Plain and Fancy Silks;

Every color in English and French Merinos, Poplins, Walkings and Travelling Dress Goods;

Cloaks, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, and all kinds of Goods for men's wear;

5,000 yards of Plain and Twilled all wool Fannel, in red, white and blue;

10 cases Irish Linen, of every width and brand;

Also, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;

Also, 25,000 yards Prints, every brand, French Calico, and English Calico;

Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods;

Also, a large, fresh lot of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace and Damask Curtain Goods, Window Shades, &c.

Our entire stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

S. BARKER & Co., 317 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WOODBURN RACES!

Regular Fall Meeting, 1861

WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5

1861, and continue the following week.

First Day, Saturday, October 5.

CHALLENGE VASE, value \$1,000.

Four-mile heat; \$300 subscription; P. or P. to name at the post. Closed with the following subscribers:







**MEDICAL.**

**Dr. J. H. McLean's**  
Strengthening Food

**Strengthening Cordial**  
—AND—  
**Blood Purifier.**  
**THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD,**

AND THE MOST DELICIOUS AND DELIGHTFUL CORDIAL EVER TAKEN. It is strictly a Scientific and Vegetable Compound procured by the distillation of Root, Herbs, and Bark—Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark, and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by our new method of distilling, prior

Before taking

After taking

exhilarating spirit, and the most **INVALUABLE** remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering, and debilitated **INVALID** to **HEALTH** and **STRENGTH**.

**McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL**

**WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE**  
**LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSY, JAUNDICE.**  
Chronic or Nervous Debility Disease of the Kidneys, and  
all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,  
Dyspepsy, Heart-burn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness  
of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull  
Pain or Swelling in the Head, Retention of

Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when rising down, Firmness or Yellowness of the Skin and Nails, Pain in the Head, Back, Neck, Stomach, or Throat, Black, Chest, or Side, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Faintness, Dangers, Languor, Dependence, or any Nervous Disease, Sores, or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever or Ague for the Cause.

**OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES**

have been sold during the last six months, and no instance has failed to give entire satisfaction. When then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL will cure you.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the im-

mediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down to excess by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organisation is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

**MARRIED PERSONS.**

Or other convulsions of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by any indiscretions, will find in this Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

**TO THE LADIES**

**McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL**  
Is a sovereign and speedy cure for  
**INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WHITES,**  
Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of  
Urine, or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the  
Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all Diseases incident to  
Females.

**THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.**

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.  
FOR CHILDREN.  
If your children are sickly, puny, afflicted, McLean's

Cordial will make them healthy, alert, and robust. Delay not a moment to try it. It is the only one you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

**CAUTION**—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trade, because they buy cheap, by saying it is put up as good.

Be careful. Do not be deceived. Buy only the Genuine McLean's Cordial. It is the only one that will give you a sure cure. Avoid such names. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting, is a certain preventive for Rheumatism, Chills, and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles.

Price only 50¢ per bottle, or 5 bottles for \$2.

J. H. McLEAN,  
Sole Proprietor of this Cordial.

Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Principal Depot on the corner of Third and First sts.  
St. Louis, Mo.

**McLEAN'S**

**VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.**

BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD.

The only safe and reliable cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, Swellings, and Ecthyma or Gout, Psoriasis, Neuralgia, Weakness of the Muscles, Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Dropsy, Drops of the Eyes, Eruptions of the Muscles or Lickens, Eczema or Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Fresh Cuts, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Caked or Cracked Feet, and all other diseases of the skin, and all other inflammation or pain, no difference how severe, or how long the disease may have existed. McLean's Ointment is the only safe and reliable cure.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery by the use of this invaluable medicinal preparation.

**McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment**

Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time.

**For Horses and Other Animals.**

McLean's Celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of spavins, ringbones, windgalls, splints, unsound lambs, colics, or swellings, it is the only safe and reliable cure for all diseases of the skin, and all other inflammation or pain, no difference how severe, or how long the disease may have existed.

nin, sores, or sweeny. If properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, cracked heels, chafes, a saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Then tride no longer with the many worthless remedies offered to you. Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean Celebrated Liniment. It will cure you.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor,  
Corner of Third and Kinest, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by Raymond & Tyler, Ge  
H. Gray.

**KNOW THYSELF!**  
DR. MCCANN IS A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN, and detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of Diseases by the pulse, and their possibilities, without taking any quack tests. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. Rheumatism and Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time.

Such as Suppressions, Irritabilities, Whites, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs, purgatives or unpalatable medicines of any kind.

The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

**CONSULTATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS**  
**FREE OF CHARGE!**

All communications strictly confidential. Letters addressed to our care, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

W. A. Office on First street, second door above Market  
 Louisville, Ky. Address  
 ap21 d1f

---

J. H. McCANN, M. D.  
**Chronic Diseases**  
 TREATED BY  
**DR. M. L. LEWIS.**

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE, ON LAFAYETTE street, fourth building from the corner of East street, Louisville, Ky. 1730-4101

---

## Letters for the Seceded States.

---

### Postal Arrangements

**PERSONS WISHING TO FORWARD LETTERS TO**  
the Secedel States can do so by directing their Letters properly, and inclosing the same, together with TEN CENTS, to the undersigned, who will remail them daily in Nashville, Tenn., and pay the postage on same to the Confederate States. Letters weighing over half ounce, or whose point of destination is more than five

hundred miles from Nashville, must inclose fifteen cents. Transient Newspapers, five cents each. In like manner, Letters from the Seceded States may be directed to me, at Nashville, Tenn. No detention whatever by this route, for I send them by couriers daily each way.

Raise to the Postmasters at Franklin, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.

As this arrangement will continue during the war you will please take notice of the same.

**HINZEN, ROSEN & CO.,**  
**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.**

A black and white photograph of a wooden box, likely a jewelry box, with a decorative metal clasp on the lid. The box is open, showing its interior compartments. The clasp features an ornate, scroll-like design. The box is made of dark wood and has a simple, rectangular shape. The interior is divided into several sections, some of which are lined with a soft material. The overall appearance is that of a well-crafted, vintage-style storage container.

**MARKET STREET,**  
NORT SIDE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**  
Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices.  
J. A. DAVIS

**O** LIVE OIL.—AN ASSORTMENT OF THE CHOICEST  
Olive Oils just received and for sale by